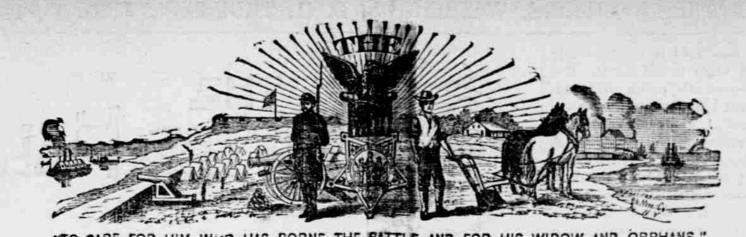
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Cribune.

ESTABLISHED 1877-NEW SERIES.

WASHINGTON. D. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1893.

BATTLE

ATLANTA,

2

4

Explanations.

SIEGE OPERATIONS.

next day the corps moved to a point on the

West Point Railroad between Fairburn and

JONESBORO.

commanding, was sent as a reinforcement to

rection of Lovejoy's Station, when it was

placed in position on the extreme right of

and subsequently to the Macon and Atlanta

September the corps lost 3.259 killed.

wounded and missing, as follows: Third

Division-Commissioned officers killed, 4:

From the 10th of June

Pederal Worlts.

o o fonfederate forces as first

Confederate Works.

Federal first lines formed

VOL. XII-NO. 46-WHOLE NO. 618.

Troops Composed; the Casualties and Rosters of Corps, Division and Brigade Commanders.

THE SEVENTEENTH CORPS.

Battles of Atlanta and Ezra Church-Siege Operations. Battle of Jonesboro and Operations About Lovejoy's Sta-

tion.

CAMPAIGN.

Expeditions to Yazoo City, Jackson and Tupelo-Engagement at Brice's Crossroads, Near Guntown-March to the Sea, and Campaign of the Carolinas.



the city of Atlanta. rifle-pits, and to occupy them as soon as vision helding the crest and extending eastcompleted, and as soon as Gen. Dodge, with | wardly down the slope of the hill in an the Sixteenth Corps, who was ordered to open field, the Fourth Division forming on take position on the left, could throw up his left and extending still farther to the works, to cover his men on that line. At east, facing to the south, and connecting this time the Sixteenth Corps was marching | with Wangelin's Brigade, of the Fifteenth to the position on the left of Gen. Blair, | Corps, which had been ordered up for that the head of the column being on the clay purpose. road, a mile and a quarter in rear of the line of the Seventeenth Corps.

BATTLE OF ATLANTA.



GEN. WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

ions of Bate and Walker falling upon Dodge's command, and the divisions of Cleburne and Cheatham (under command on that occasion of Gen. Maney) striking Gen. Blair's left flank and swinging around through a wide interval or gap between Blair's extreme left and the right of Gen. Dodge, reaching to Blair's extreme right and occupying the breastworks constructed by Gens. Leggett and Smith in their advance upon the bald hill, and as far to the right of it as Gen. Leggett's command extended.

At the same time the enemy advanced upon Gen. Blair's line and that of the Fifteenth Corps, on his right, from the direction of Atlanta, with Hood's old corps, commanded on this occasion by Gen. Cheatham. The Seventeenth Corps was thus completely enveloped, and attacked from the front, flank, and rear. Gen. McPherson was killed by the enemy as they swung through the gap between Gen. Blair's left and Gen. Dodge's right, on a road which passed through the woods in rear of Gen. Blair's line. Gen. Blair at once notified Gen. Logan of the death of Gen. McPherson, and the former, being the senior officer of the Army of the Tennessee, assumed command.

Gen. McPherson before his death sent word to Gen. G. A. Smith, commanding the Fourth Division of the Seventeenth Corps. and holding the extreme left, to hold his position, and that he would order up troops to occupy the gap between the Seventeenth and Sixteenth Corps.

In pursuance of these orders Col. Wangelin's Brigade (First Division, Fifteenth Corps) came up on the double-quick, and took position on a knoll in the edge of the timber between Gen. Dodge and the right of Gen. Blair's line, but the brigade was so small (about 600 or 700 men) that it did not near fill the gap, and the enemy had already, before this brigade had time to assume its them with severe loss.

The attack was renewed from the same six distinct assaults. direction upon Leggett's Division, but was again repulsed with great slaughter. This

Smith's Division, which came upon his flank and rear as his troops stood on the reverse side of their works, with their backs to the city of Atlanta. Both brigades of this divis-How They Were Formed and of What | ion were immediately formed to meet this attack, at right angles with their works in two lines facing to the southwest in the open field, and the enemy were repulsed with great loss and driven back in confusion. The third attack made upon Gen. Leggett's Division came from the direction of Atlanta, and a skirmish-line, followed by a heavy force, advanced from that direction with great impetuosity. The division changed front, got on the east side of the breastworks, and again repulsed the enemy in handsome style. The enemy rallied, reformed their lines, and returned to the charge, but were repulsed and driven back, leaving their killed and wounded on the

> About 4 o'clock in the evening the enemy renewed their attack upon Gen. Smith's Dithe day. The enemy approached under 50 yards without being perceived, and entire division and two regiments of Gen. Leggett's Division up to the breastworks occupied by the Union troops, and until the men could reach one another with their loss in this assault, which lasted three-quar-

In a short time the enemy again advanced from the direction of Atlanta, and at the same time attacked from the flank and rear. using their artillery loaded with grape and canister, and heavy musketry, rendering it Division, to the assistance of that corps. | 95th Ill., and 14th Wis. Artillery-Bat-N the morning of July 22 Gen. | necessary to abandon a large portion of the Blair discovered that the works which had been held by the Fourth enemy had withdrawn from Division and a part of the Third Division. gaged and did excellent service.

his front during the night | A new line was now formed, facing south before, and had fallen back and extending east from the crest of the bald to the heavy fortifications of | hill captured by Gen. Leggett on the 21st. Gen. Leggett extending also to the right of Gen. Blair was then ordered by Gen. Mc- this hill facing west toward Atlanta with

These dispositions of the two divisions were made under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery from the advancing enemy, Shortly thereafter an attack was made composed of fresh troops commanded by upon the flank and rear of the Union lines | Brig.-Gen. Maney. They made a deterby the whole of Hardee's Corps, the divis- mined and resolute attack, advancing up to the Union breastworks on the crest of the hill, planted their flags side by side with those of the Seventeenth Corps, and fought hand-to-hand until it grew so dark that nothing could be seen but the flash of the guns from the opposite side of the same works. The enemy made a desperate and determined attempt to retake the hill, but were met by Gen. Leggett with equal determination. The ground over which this the enemy's dead, but, as the enemy held to work destroying the railroad. The work the ground up to the Union lines until of destruction continued on the 29th, and on nearly daylight the next morning, he was the 30th the corps moved in the rear of the able to remove all of his wounded and the Sixteenth towards Jonesboro. dead bodies of many officers.

> severe. Among the missing was the 16th | reached Flint River and was placed in posi-Iowa (245 men), which was on the extreme | tion on the north bank, refused on the left left of the Fourth Division, and was com- of the Fifteenth Corps. In the fight before pletely enveloped and cut off by the enemy | Jonesboro on this day the First Brigade of | battery. in their first attack, which was so sudden | the Third Division, Col. George E. Bryant and unexpected in that quarter as to make it impossible to guard against it. In the | the Fifteenth Corps. The brigade consisted same attack a section of Battery F. 2d III. of the 12th and 16th Wis, and 31st III., and Art., which was in position on the left, was captured. Many of the men detailed on the resisting the charge of the enemy made Provisional Division at Memphis. working parties to construct a new line of works in advance were also cut off, and fell | 262 men killed, wounded, and missing. into the enemy's hands; but a large number of them reported as missing were either from Jonesboro the corps moved in the dikilled or wounded, and left on the ground that the corps was compelled to abandon later in the day. At least 500 prisoners the army, remaining there, under a heavy were captured from the enemy, and their skirmish fire, until the 5th of September, loss in killed and wounded in front of the | when it moved to the vicinity of East Point, Seventeenth Corps was very heavy.

On the morning after the fight the enemy road, where it remained, recuperating and sent a flag of truce to bury their dead, and reorganizing until called upon in October the Seventeenth Corps buried, and delivered | to take part in the northward movement over to the enemy to be buried, of their dead | against Gen. Hood. between 900 and 1,000. These were collected from the ground which formed only a part of Gen. Leggett's position. About

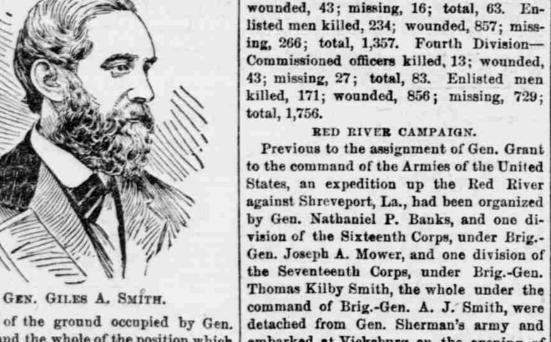


one-third of the ground occupied by Gen. Leggett, and the whole of the position which | embarked at Vicksburg on the evening of | killed and 49 wounded.

EZRA CHURCH. The Seventeenth Corps remained in the paign.

vision from the east side of the works, and the men again jumped over the breastworks and received the enemy with the greatest constancy and courage. This attack was the fiercest and most persistent made during cover of the woods to within less than 40 or pressed forward under a deadly fire from the bayonets, and the officers used their swords in hand-to-hand encounter. The enemy's ters of an hour, was very severe. They finally yielded, and reluctantly fell back.

The loss in the corps on the 22d was very



had been held by Gen. Smith, having been | the 10th of March, 1864, with orders to proabandoned late in the day remained in the ceed with the command to the mouth of position, passed through the interval and enemy's hands, and upon this ground the Red River, where Admiral Porter would be into Mississippi, and was engaged at Brice's attacked the Seventeenth Corps directly in enemy collected and buried their own dead; found with a portion of the Mississippi Crossroads, near Guntown, on the 10th of the rear. The two divisions took the oppo- but upon this ground the fighting had raged River squadron, and after conference with site side of their breastworks, and repulsed for over five hours, and the enemy had been him the troops were to proceed up Red repulsed with immense slaughter, in five or River to Alexandria, La., and there report

the 27th, when it withdrew and took posi- embarked at the time and place designated, tion near Ezra Church, on the extreme right | the detachment of the Seventeenth Corps, of the army. During the attack on the styled the Provisional Division, about 2,300 | 1864, and when that corps was discontinued Fifteenth Corps at that place on the 28th strong, rank and file, consisting of the fol-Gen. Blair, under order of the Major-General | lowing troops:

troops rejoined the corps, but were incorpo-

rated in the Sixteenth Corps in September,

formed part of the command designated

"Detachment of the Army of the Tennessee."

FINAL CAMPAIGNS.

GEN. W. W. BELKNAP.

the reorganization of the corps was desig-

In the campaign through northern Georgia

and northern Alabama in pursuit of Gen.

Hood, and while on the march to the sea, the

Several minor engagements marked its ad-

vance through the Carolinas, and it was

The corps took part in the Grand Review

at Washington, and in June, 1865, was or-

dered to Louisville, Ky., and was discon-

[The end.]

Origin of the Name Yankee.

The theories which have been advanced as

to the origin of the name Yankees are numer-

ous. According to Thierny, it was a corrupt-

ion of Jakin, a diminutive of John, which was

a nickname given by the Dutch colonists of

New York to their neighbors in the Connec-

In a history of the American war written by

Dr. William Gordon and published in 1789 was

another theory. Dr. Gordon said that it was a

cant word in Cambridge, Mass., as early as

1713, used to denote especial excellence—as a

Yankee good horse, Yankee good cider, etc

He supposed that it was originally a byword

in the college, and being taken by the students

into parts of the country gradually obtained

general currency in New England, and at

length came to be taken up in other parts of

the country and applied to New Englanders as

Aubury, an English writer, says that it is

derived from a Cherokee word-eankke-

which signifies coward and slave. This epi-

thet was bestowed upon the inhabitants of

New England by the Virginians for not assist-

ing them in a war with the Cherokees. The

most probable theory, however, is that ad-

vanced by Mr. Heckewelder-that the Indians

in endeavoring to pronounce the word Eng-

lish, or Anglais, made it Yengees or Yangees,

A Scottish Newspaper Enterprise.

The Weekly News, of Dundee, Scotland, has

inaugurated a scheme by which a number of

British artisans will be able to visit the World's

Fair at Chicago this season. D. C. Thompson.

one of the proprietors of the paper, made a tour

of this country last year, and the idea came to

him that it would be of incalculable advantage

to have the tradesmen of his own country visit

the United States and witness the methods of

performing the various trade workings. In

addition to the opportunity of inspecting and

observing the manner of doing the work per-

taining to their respective trades, the mechanics

would derive a better knowledge of the social

and physical conditions of life in America.

The paper is now having a voting contest, and

the lucky winners will be entitled to a free

trip both ways, with board and expenses paid.

No one is allowed to be in the contest who is

not a mechanic, and no employer is to be voted

for. Ordinarily it would take more than a

mechanic's whole earnings of a year to take

the trip, and the occasion presented is not being

allowed to slip by. The proprietors call the

trip "A Tour of Observation in America," and

all places of interest will be visited in addition

The Unreasonableness of Man. [Chicago News Record.]

Mrs. Van Astfilt-Why don't you have Prof.

von Pianothump play at your soirces any

Mrs. Swell-He is so abominably rude. The

to stop talking. He said he didn't mind

to attending the Fair.

a term of slight reproach.

and this originated the term.

tinued on the 28th of July, 1865.

nated the First Division.

commanding, sent the 12th Wis. and 31st First Brigade-Col. Jonathan B. Moore- When the Sixteenth Corps was reorganized, Ill., of the Third Division, and the 3d, 13th | 41st Ill., 3d Iowa, and 33d Wis. Second | prior to the Mobile campaign of 1865, they and 15th Iowa, and 32d Ohio, of the Fourth | Brigade-Col. Lyman M. Ward-81st and | were merged into that corps. These regiments reached the scene of action | tery M, 1st Mo.

in time to prevent the enemy from turning Red River was reached on the following Division of the Sixteenth Corps was transthe right of the line, and were all hotly en- day, and on the 12th of March the Union land and naval forces under Gen. Smith and Admiral Porter entered that stream, cap-From this time until the 26th of August | turing Fort De Russy on the 14th and occuthe corps was occupied in siege operations, | pying Alexandria on the 16th. Gen. Banks being subjected day and night to a galling arrived on the 24th, and on the 26th his ad-Pherson to send out working parties and one of his brigades and the 11th Iowa, from fire of artillery and musketry. On the 26th vance movement from Alexandria began. construct works on the line of the enemy's the Fourth Division, the balance of his di- the command moved at 8 p. m., reaching During the campaign that followed, the Camp Creek by 10 a. m. on the 27th. The Division, of the Seventeenth Corps, participated in whole or in part in the engagement at Blair's Landing or Pleasant Hill, La., April 12-13; skirmishes at and near Cloutierville April 22-24; skirmishes at Gov. Moore's plantation May 1-4: skirmishes at Gov. Wells's and Boyce's plantations May 6; skirmish at Bayou Bouf May 7; skirmish at Avoyelles or Marksville Prairie May 15; action near Moreauville May 17, and engage-

ment at Yellow Bayou May 18. On the 14th of May Alexandria was evacuated by the Union forces, and on the 24th the detachment of the Seventeenth Corps reached Vicksburg, and moved from there to Memphis, arriving on the 30th, having marched by land during the campaign 239 ferred to the Seventeenth Corps, and upon miles. The casualties were as follows: Commissioned officers killed, 1; enlisted men killed, 12; wounded, 40; missing, 1; total,

OPERATIONS, MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. corps encountered but little or no fighting. The returns of the Department of the Tennessee give the following assault was made was literally strewn with Red Oak, and a large fatigue party was set | the composition on the 31st of May, 1864, of that portion of the corps, left partially engaged in the battle of Bentonat Vicksburg and in the Mississippi Valley, | ville. when it started on the Atlanta campaign:

First Division-Brig.-Gen. Elias S. Dennis. First Brigade-Col. Frederick A. Star-On the morning of the 31st the corps ring-72d Ill.; 1st Kan. (mounted); 30th Mo., and 58th Ohio. Second Brigade-Col. James H. Coates-11th, 46th and 76th Ill. Artillery-Batteries L, 2d Ill., and 7th Ohio

Malthy's Brigade, formerly Third Brigade of the Third Division, consisting of the 8th, 17th and 124th Ill., and 7th Mo., and the 8th and 26th Ohio batteries, was also rewas at once placed in position and aided in | ported at Vicksburg, and the Red River or

In May, 1864, the 11th, 46th, 72d, 76th shortly after its arrival on the field, losing and 124th Ill., Battery L, 2d Ill., 7th Ohio battery, together with detachments of the When the Confederates retreated south 5th and 6th Ill., and 3d U.S. C. Cav., ac-



GEN. J. A. MOWER. companied Brig.-Gen. John McArthur on an expedition from Vicksburg to Yazoo City, Miss., and in July, 1864, the 8th, 11th, 46th, 76th and 124th Ill. participated in the Jackson (Miss.) expedition, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Slocum, losing 27 vision of the Sixteenth Corps, under Brig .- killed, 139 wounded, and 30 captured or Gen. Joseph A. Mower, and one division of missing; and in the same month a detachment of the 41st Ill. and 14th and 33d Wis. 6th Ind. battery, and M, 1st Mo. Art., attached to the Sixteenth Corps, took part in detached from Gen. Sherman's army and the expedition to Tupelo, Miss., losing five

A portion of the Red River Division was with Brig.-Gen. Sturgis on his expedition June, 1864, the 81st Ill. losing 141 killed, wounded and missing, out of 371 men taken with them on the expedition. This divisto Gen. Banks and operate under his im- ion also took part in the famous battle and mediate orders during the proposed cam- victory at Nashville, Tenn., in December, 1864.

was followed by an attack upon Gen. G. A. position it occupied until the morning of In obedience to these orders the command With but few exceptions none of these justice.

Terrible Experiences and Sufferings of

A YEAR IN SIX

a New York Cavalryman in the Hands of the Rebels.

ANDERSONVILLE AGAIN.

The Mockery of a Sutler's Shop, "Broadway," and the Double-Ration Trick.

WIRZ'S LONGINGS.

Speculating in Molasses, The "Chuck-a-Luck" Men, The "Snoopers," and the "Providential Spring."

BY HENRY A. HARMAN, TROOP A. 12TH N. Y. CAV., WATERTOWN, N. Y.

III. S I said before, when we arrived at Andersonville this time we did not laugh at

several thousand other prisoners who had in or flooded with water. On the 22d of September, 1864, the Fourth been sent there from prisons a short time previous. The interior of the prison had of the men in Andersonville had been prischanged in some respects, the land had oners eight or nine months, some of them been turned over with the plow, and the over a year. What little personal effects sink at the brook had been filled in. A por- they had first brought into prison were tion of the fifth that had accumulated sev- nearly all gone, blankets destroyed by the eral feet deep on either side of the brook action of the weather and clothing worn had been thrown into the stream, and the out. The cooking utensils, if they ever

durable. The great trouble is that not all the lot so "spooned." together wish to change positions at the same time; so, as a matter of course, this leads, especially with people whose temper and dispositions are none of the best at any time, to discords. Thus it was with us.

GRUMBLING AND SWEARING made up the major part, to say nothing of an occasional resort to fisticuffs. Finally this was amicably arranged, by the end man saying when we should all turn over. When he thought the time most opportune he



GEN. JOHN H. WINDER. would give the order, "Prepare to spoon!-Right or left spoon!" as the case might be.

so all would turn at the same time. The sheds only accommodated a small portion of these prisoners—the majority putting up any shelter that they could devise. Many tunneled into the hillside, which Capt. Wirz or anything else, made a very good residence so long as the but marched meekly into the | weather was dry; but after a short rain, the stockade. Here we found soil being sandy, they immediately caved

The fact should be borne in mind that most



EAST SIDE OF PRISON SHOWING DEAD-LINE.

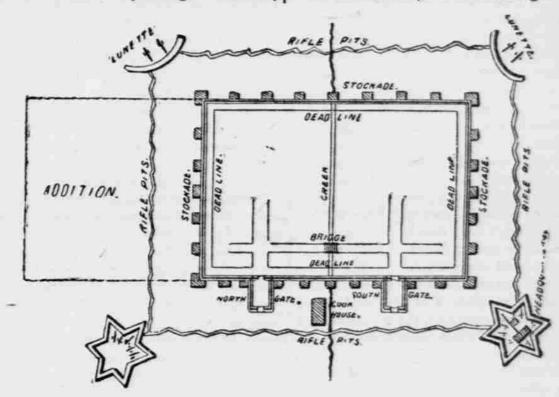
disease among thousands.

been, however, during our absence a number of sideless sheds erected-four of them across the extreme north end, two in the these things, and when they came across southwest corner, and one near the center of | them on captive men, they were immediately

the camp on the south side of the branch. sought rather than avoided. The cold winds of the rebs generally staid there.

action of the water had to some extent car- | had had any, were lost by removal. With ried it off; but enough remained to breed | no means of replenishing their small stock, things had got to a pretty low ebb. During The general aspect was the same as of my whole imprisonment I cannot recollect old-a dreary, desolate waste. There had as ever seeing needles and thread, pins or matches

As is well known, the rebs were short of confiscated. Many boxes of blankets and These sheds were 20 by 40 feet in size, and | clothing were sent by our Government for being open at the ends and sides were of the benefit of the prisoners, but they were very little protection from the weather. In | never issued to them; at least, not at Anderthe Summer they might have been of some | sonville, or at any other prison that I was good in protecting us from the sun's rays, in. I believe, however, that a very small but the time of year had now arrived when | portion did reach the prisoners at Florence, the heat of the sun was something to be S. C. Anything that passed into the hands and rain had free sweep through these sheds, As to the mails, we were once given an



ANDERSONVILLE IN JUNE, 1864.

sticks our remaining pieces of blankets, we prisoner to receive a letter. managed to make one of about the usual size; by raising this on a couple of sticks letters, with and without money, both greenand setting it up on the weather side, we backs and Confederate, had been sent to me maneged during the day to keep partly by a flag-of-truce boat from Newbern, N. C., sheltered. At night this shield would be but I never received them. The fact was, used to put over us. Of course, we lay on | no effort was made to deliver mail or anythe bare ground, and generally had to thing else to prisoners—that is, privates. "spoon" close to keep what little warmth | They considered them no better than so

we had in our emaciated bodies. can imagine the discomforts, to use a mild oners were buried at Andersonville: last time he played he asked some of the guests term, in trying to rest or sleep under these whether they heard him or not, but that unless he could hear himself he couldn't do himself

and as our scanty store of blankets and | opportunity to write, and told that the letclothing had from hard usage been nearly | ters would certainly be sent, but they never worn out, we suffered extremely from the were. We were subsequently informed by pretty good authority, that Capt. Wirz's Our mess took up its quarters in the shed | daughters kept the letters for the blank near the branch. By putting together with paper that they afforded. I never knew a

I learned after coming home that many many dogs. Witness the remarks of Capt. No one that has not had the experience | Wirz in reference to the manner that pris-

"Why," he said, "the way they are buried circumstances. A person soon gets tired of now is too --- good for them. If I had lying in one position on the bare ground, my way the dead Yanks should be all thrown and it is not long before it becomes onen- together into one big hole and left to rot,